Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 3, 1826.

[NO. 465.

...X.] ...D PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
...s per annum, payable in advance.

...MENTS inserted for 60 cents per ...first, and 30 cents for each succeed... Advertisers are requested to state ...sertions desired, or they will be con... ...er orders, and charged accordingly. ...e Editor must be pos' paid.

New Books.

...TROY has just received,
...tory of the Baptists
...o. of all religions
...story of Charles the 5th
...Sublime and Beautiful
...genes
...Lectures on Philosophy
...ma by Robt. Southey
...ete works, elegant
do. do.
...Emp...lar's Charts, new edition
...ructor, new school book
...Meeting Songs

...Keeping
...Ditto
...6—64 tf

...entlemen & Ladies'
...RAPHY SCHOOL:

...a plan entirely new.

...E W. HOPKINS offers his servi... ...inhabitants of Fayetteville and its ...eacher in the new system of Geogra... ...ith other studies if requested.

...phy is one of the most distinguished ...ady assented to; but that it has been ...to the minds of students in the most ...facilitating manner, remains yet to

...here alluded to is admirably calcu... ...pacities of different ages, rendering ...essible to the young student. The ...nformation is collected from Maps, ...one is requested to draw, and recite ...when drawn. These are to be pro... ...e different sections of the earth; ...on a large scale; which the teacher's ...bles him to say, has never failed to ...ightful exercise, a sort of mental re... ...like juvenile amusement, will con... ...nd enliven the pupil's exertions, and ...ward almost unconsciously to the ...one of the most difficult, useful, and ...anches of Education.

...d of instruction has not only the ad... ...structing, painting, shading and var... ...s; but, also, of shortening the study ...from months to weeks, and leaving it ...ed on the memory. All the reading ...phy are chiefly converted into ques... ...general knowledge of the whole may ...on Maps alone.

...pends upon the regular recitations, ...acy of each other, it will be advisa... ...ies and Gentlemen to meet together, ...the utmost order and decorum will

...tion will be Seven Dollars for Eight ...Dollars for Ten weeks, and Twelve ...teen weeks.

...cessary to be used in Maping can be ...onably.

...ation may be obtained at the Man... ...re satisfactory recommendations can

April 20, 1826.

...or Sale,

...S unslacked Thomas-Town Lime.
JNO. HUSKE.
...1825. 64

J. Tillinghast,

...the TRADERS INSURANCE COM... ...New York, offers to insure Buildings ...erein contained, against hazards of fire. ...veyed through inland Navigation. ...rs to effect such Insurance and re... ...ar information, will please make ap... ...d Agent.

April 25th, 1826.

...OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

...Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb... ...ruary Term, 1826.

...ion and others } Petition for Partition
vs. } of Land.
White. }

...ng to the Court that John White, the ...t, is not an inhabitant of this State, it ...dered, that publication be made in the ...erver, for six weeks, that the defen... ...notice that unless he appear at our ...to be held at the Court House in Car... ...third Monday in May next, and an... ...tition will be taken pro confesso and ...te.

...1826. CORN. DOWD, Clk.
65

...D STATE LOTTERY.

...ryland—*Class Number Six.*

...D and EVENING SYSTEM,

...the owner of two tickets or shares is ...one prize and may obtain three, to be ...Commissioners, *at one day*, and to ...the 10th day of MAY next.

SCHEME:

...ze of	25,000	Dollars is	$25,000
	10,000	-	10,000
	5,000	-	10,000
	1,000	-	10,000
	500	-	7,500
	100	-	5,000
	50	-	5,000
	20	-	2,000
	10	-	5,500
	4	-	80,000
...zes,			160,000

$5 | Quarters, $1 25
2 50 | Eighths, 62

...ickets and Shares ordered in this ...ve been received.

...2. E. J. HALE.

...heriff's Deeds,

...Lands sold for Taxes,

...y a gentleman possessing the requisite ...edge, just printed and for sale. Also, a ...of Sheriff's, Clerk's, Constable's, and ...n.

E. J. HALE.

[To the Editor of the National Journal.]

Adlum on the Cultivation of the Vine.

No. V.

ON MAKING WINE.

The present number will be devoted to stating my practice in making wine.

As soon as the grapes are ripe, I have them gathered, by cutting the ripe clusters off, with scissors or sheep shears; and after they are brought to where they are to be manufactured, all the green and rotten grapes are carefully picked off and rejected. I have sometimes had the *ripe* grapes picked off the stems and bruised, and have sometimes bruised them in the clusters; that is, with the stems. The wine made in the first manner is more delicate, and is generally preferred by the ladies, and by some gentlemen. That made by bruising the clusters has a little roughness in it, and some gentlemen give it the preference.

When the grapes are bruised, I strain a small quantity of juice from them, in order to ascertain its specific gravity, so as to know what quantity of sugar to add to the gallon of *must*. My manner of doing this, I will explain in a future number. The bruising of the grapes is done with a mallet or beetle, in a trough, taking care not to crack or break the seeds. I then put them into a hogshead, with one head out, and cover it with a blanket and boards.—They are then suffered to stand from twelve to twenty-four, thirty-six to forty-eight hours, according to the temperature of the weather, and the hardness of the pulp, (if any,) to dissolve the pulp and coloring matter next the skin of the grape. As soon as I see that the pulp is dissolved, and that the skins and seeds of the grape (which rise to the top of the fluid) begin to fall in or separate from the sides of the hogshead, I draw the wine from a hole made within an inch of the bottom of the cask: and letting it pass through a hair sieve, it will run off pretty clear. I then add the sugar necessary, and turn it into a cask that has been fumigated with a sulphur match, and bung it up tight. The cask is then put into the cellar, and a hole bored in it with a small gimlet near the bung, and stopped with a peg in such a manner as to allow some air to escape, to keep the barrel from bursting. In five or six weeks I drive the peg in tight, and leave it so until the month of December; when in a clear cold day I rack off the wine into a clean well-seasoned cask, fumigated as before. A few days after, (say eight or ten,) I examine the wine, and if it is not perfectly fine and bright, I introduce some fining into the cask, and in the month of March following, I again rack it off into a clean cask, fumigated as before with a smaller match; when, even if it is fine and bright, I generally add a fining of milk, about a pint to a barrel. In the course of a month after, (or it may be suffered to stand longer,) the wine may be bottled. But it must *not* be bottled unless it is perfectly fine and bright, and all the lees and mucilage be separated from it; for if it is not, it may ferment in the bottle, and become vinegar, which I once experienced.

When the wine is examined in December, to decant or rack off, if it is too sweet to the taste, the way to mend it is, to stir up the lees briskly, and then let it stand for one, two, or three months, when it is probable that all the sweet principle will be decomposed, and the wine will have become dry—but should this not be the case, in the month of March, rack it off carefully as above mentioned, and in July or August following it will generally be a dry wine, and may be bottled. But if it is preferred to keep it in wood, it should be again racked off in the same manner; and if the lees or mucilage are properly separated from the wine, it will keep for any length of time. If it is intended to have the wine rich and sweet, it must be racked or decanted, before all the sugar or sweet principle is decomposed, into a well fumigated cask, and fined; and in a short time after, that is, as soon as it is fine, or even before, it must be again racked off, or decanted into a cask prepared in the same manner, and again fined; for if there is a sufficiency of the sweet principle, (that is sugar,) to give it a body, it is perfectly at the command of the operator to have a sweet or dry wine—and there is no danger of its becoming vinegar, if properly racked or decanted.

I have here given my mode or manner of making wine as briefly as I could, and without troubling the reader with hard words or technical phrases; and as to fermentation, where there is tartar, sugar and mucilage, and sufficient temperature, it will take place, and go on its own way. If the sweet principle is deficient, it will generally run at once into the acetous fermentation, and become vinegar. On the other hand, if there is a sufficiency of sugar, there is very little danger of the wine turning into vinegar the first season.

I once thought that wine could not be kept for any length of time without adding brandy to it. But I am now satisfied it is much better to add sugar to the *must*, and carry on the fermentation until it is decomposed and become alcohol. It will then be a homogenous liquor, *wine alone;* but when brandy or other spirit is added, it is nothing but a mixture of brandy and wine. And brandy, or any other distilled spirit, has a very different effect on the *nerves for the worse*, than that which is formed by fermentation.

J. ADLUM.

The Automaton.—M. Maelzel, the proprietor of this wonderful—machine, shall I call it? took occasion yesterday, in consequence of an article in the New York National Advocate, stating that the figure never moved except when M. Maelzel was close to it, and suggesting that he touched springs by which its moves were regulated: to say that such was not the fact, and in order to prove it, he would not approach the figure during the game, except to repeat the moves of the antagonist of the Automaton, and then with his left hand behind him, while he placed the pieces with his right.

He accordingly did so,—and the game was played with the usual success of the figure, without Mr. Maelzel's being near the table, thus conclusively overthrowing the crude suggestions of the Advocate writer. The truth is, this said Automaton is the greatest puzzle ever seen: and has been so these sixty years.

It seems impossible that any combination of mechanical ingenuity can produce the results witnessed in the performance of this figure—and it seems as difficult to perceive how any human agency is applied to effect them. We can only say that such things are, and are most strange.

New York American.

From the New York American.

We received by the last packet from Havre, the prospectus of a new Journal, about to be published in Paris, by M. Charles de Lasteyrie, son-in-law of General Lafayette. The first number was to appear on the first of this month. It is called the "Journal of Ordinary and Practical Knowledge," and purports to be a "collection of the notions immediately useful to the wants and to the enjoyments of all classes of society, stated in a manner to be intelligible to every understanding." M. Lasteyrie is to be assisted in his work by other men of talents, and the proceeds are, we believe, destined to the relief of some charitable institution.

The connection of the editors with Lafayette, the object of the work, and the utility and comprehensiveness of its plan, will, we presume, interest many persons in this country in its success.

The heads to be treated in the first number are, we observe, "the Mechanic Arts;" "Chemical Arts," under which title are discussed the manufacture of beer from potatoes, or the best manner of taking out stains, of rendering boots and shoes water proof, &c.; "Agriculture;" "Domestic Economy;" "Public Works;" "Political Economy," under which head a view is to be given of the population and industry of the United States; "Commerce;" "Education," &c.

To any person desirous of knowing more particularly the nature and terms of this publication, we will with pleasure give a prospectus, of which several are in our hands.

Great Britain.—It is scarcely possible, in so few words, better to describe the bubble-making times on the other side of the water than has been done in the British Parliament, as follows:

"Mr. Secretary Canning commenced with disclaiming all design of imputing blame. The great cause of the conntry's distress was extravagant speculations. They had been such as could not be witnessed without astonishment. They fixed the public gaze and excited the public avidity, so as to cover us in the eyes of foreign nations, if not with disgrace, at least with ridicule. They sprung up after the dawn of the morning, and passed away before the dews of evening descended. (Hear, hear, hear.) They came over the land like a cloud—they rose, like bubbles of vapor, towards the Heavens, and, destroyed by the puncture of a pin, they sunk to the earth and were seen no more."

Mr. Alexander Baring made the following remarks in the British House of Commons, in February:

"If the run on the London bankers had continued forty-eight hours longer, and if the Bank of England had not come forward as it did, the whole country would have been thrown into confusion, the whole money system entirely destroyed, and such a violent decline in prices effected, as would have involved merchants, manufacturers and landed getlemen in one common ruin."

Blue Laws.—Master Dixon, a lad from the south, has been arrested and is to be put on trial in Connecticut, for giving "readings and recitations."—Had he stolen a hat and a pair of boots, they could not have done worse.

Newspaper Anniversary.—It is one hundred and twenty two years, *this day*, since the first number of the first newspaper printed in America, was issued from the press. The *Boston News Letter* was issued on the 25th April, 1704. Fifteen years after, the *American Weekly Messenger* was first printed in Philadelphia, and in 1756, the *New York Gazette* was first published.

Could the proprietor of the Boston News Letter have beheld in prophetic vision the numberless Gazettes which are now printed and circulated in every part of the United States, his astonishment and pleasure would not have been less than that of the hero of the *Lusiad*, when *Thetis* gave him a prospect of his "nation's glories."

Raleigh Register, 25th April.

Opinions.—'A man that tells me my opinions are absurd or ridiculous, impertinent or unreasonable, because they differ from his, seems to intend a quarrel instead of a dispute, and calls me a fool or madman with a little more circumstance; though perhaps I pass for one as well in my senses as he, as pertinent in talk, and as prudent in life. Yet these are the common civilities in religious argument of sufficient and conceited men, who talk much of right reason, and mean always their own; and make their private imagination the measure of general truth. But such language determines all between us, and the dispute comes to end in three words at last, which it might as well have ended in at first—That he is in the right, and I am in the wrong.

Sir W. Temple.

Messrs. Cummings, Hilliard & Co. of Boston, have undertaken to publish, by subscription, a volume of the Poems of Mrs. Felicia Hemans, for the benefit of that lady. Several of her compositions are already well known in the United States. In Great Britain, few writers of her sex equal her in reputation. Some of the poems to be contained in this volume, are inedited; and it will include her two tragedies, "The Siege of Valencia," and "The Vespers of Palermo," both performances of signal and acknowledged merit. It is grateful to find a British author of eminence resorting, originally, to the American press; and it may be expected that she will not be disappointed by the American public.

Nat. Gazette.

It is mentioned of Mr. *Houston*, a member of Congress from Tennessee, that he was a private soldier during the last war under Gen. Jackson; that at the close of the war he left the army and turned his attention to law and politics, and that by unassisted and meritorious exertions he has elevated himself from obscurity to a respectable standing in his native state. He will probably be the next Governor of Tennessee.

The County Court of Hartford, (Conn.) has fined the Equestrian Hunter $60, for performing feats of rope-dancing and horsemanship, in that city, in violation of the statute in such cases made and provided.

COBBETT'S CHARACTER OF HIMSELF.

From his Register, Feb. 11.

"What trouble have I not taken myself? What labours have I not performed? What perils have I not encountered; aye, and a numerous family along with me? And, if I had preferred ease to labours; if I had preferred interest to duty; how rich might I not have been; and in what complete ignorance might not the country have been of the cause of its calamities. Whatever else men may say of me; whatever else they may even think of me; there is not a man in the kingdom who will look another man in the face and say, that I might not have wallowed in wealth; that I might not have been covered with what the world calls honour, if I had chosen to aid in the work of delusion and oppression, instead of having, without the exception of one single act of my life, endeavoured to dissipate the former, and to put an end to, or mitigate the latter. It is agreed, by all descriptions of men, that I possess extraordinary powers; that I wield a pen more powerful than any other man now living in England. This is acknowledged by all. I have wielded it by turns against many descriptions of men; but in no one single instance can I be charged with wielding it for the purpose of furthering my own interest."

The Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in England, has recently decided that in a sale of property at vendue, the seller could not legally employ a person to bid *for him*, unless it were made known in the conditions of sale. The fact not being stated in the conditions of sale, such a measure would be *a gross fraud.* This is a decision of no small importance; and is worthy of being known here, as well as in Great Britain. We believe that such sales are frequently made; and the principle which would govern the English courts, would very probably be adopted by ours, if the question were brought before them.

Daily Adv.

Death of Robespierre.—The conspirators finding themselves undone, attempted to escape the blows of their enemies by dispatching themselves. Robespierre broke his jaw with a pistol shot; Lebas followed his example, but with better success—he killed himself; the younger Robespierre threw himself from the third story, but survived his fall; Couthon gave himself many strokes with a hesitating hand; Saint Just awaited his fate; Coffinhal accused Henriot of cowardice, and threw him from a window in the common sewer, and fled. This conventionalist, however, effected an entrance into the Hotel de Ville, traversed its deserted apartments, seized the conspirators, and conveyed them in triumph to the assembly. Bourdon entered the hall exclaiming, *Victory, Victory, the traitors no longer exist!* "The cowardly Robespierre is there," said the President; "they are carrying him upon a litter; of course you do not wish him to be brought in?" "No, no," cried they, "it is to the *place de la Revolution* that he must be carried." He was placed for some time at the committee of general safety before he was transferred to the Conciergerie. There extended upon a table, with a bloody and disfigured countenance, subjected to the view, to the invectives and curses of the spectators, he beheld the different parties rejoicing over his fall, and upbraiding him with all the crimes he had committed. He displayed great insensibility to the excessive pain which he experienced. He was conducted to the Conciergerie, and was afterwards brought before the revolutionary tribunal, which on proof of his identity, and that of his accomplices, sent them to the scaffold. On the 28th of July, about five o'clock in the evening, he ascended the death cart placed between Henriot and Couthon, who were as much mutilated as himself. His head was bound up in a bloody cloth, his face was livid, and his eye almost lifeless. An immense crowd pressed round the cart, giving the strongest and most noisy demonstrations of joy. They congratulated and embraced one another, they came near to obtain a better view of him, and load him with imprecations. The gens d'armes pointed him out with their swords. As for himself, he appeared to regard the crowd with pity; St. Just surveyed it with an unmoved eye; the rest, to the number of twenty-two, were more cast down. Robespierre was the last who ascended the scaffold: the instant his head fell, the multitude applauded, and the applause lasted for several minutes. [Mignet's Hist. of the French Revolution.]

New York, April 21.

Anniversary of the New York Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Society.—The ninth anniversary of this institution comprising the schools of the Episcopal churches, was celebrated in St. Paul's Chapel on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

This was indeed a most interesting celebration; upwards of 1300 male and female children belonging to these schools were assembled, and, with their respective superintendants and teachers, completely filled the ground floor of this spacious edifice. A large congregation of friends to the institution, occupied the galleries, which were appropriated for their accommodation. The appearance and deportment of the children on this occasion, were highly gratifying, and gave satisfactory evidence of the excellent system of discipline which is maintained in these schools.

The Season.—The complaints from the Country are loud and universal—the opportunity for planting of *Corn* came too tardily—the *Wheat* has been much injured—the *Tobacco Plants*, and nearly all the *Fruit* destroyed by the late frosts. Perhaps these mishaps and mischiefs are somewhat exaggerated: yet doubtless the farmer has been a good deal vexed and disappointed in the backwardness and variableness of the Season. It is ten years since the *Influenza* prevailed as an epidemic in the United States; and it is said to be periodical in its visitations. It came in 1816—in the former, it was followed by a cold, dry season, and there was frost every month in the year except one—Who knows, but some peculiar constitution of atmosphere, occurring at certain intervals, may not be the source of the disease, as well as the forerunner of dark days, cold dry winds, and continual frosts? Who can tell but the parallel between the two years, thus far supported, may not be kept up throughout?—*Pet. Int.*

Answer to a Challenge—I have two objections to this duelling matter; the one is lest I should hurt you, and the other is lest you should hurt me. I do not see any good it would do me to put a bullet through any part of your body; I could make no use of you when dead for any culinary purpose, as I would a rabbit or a turkey. I am no cannibal to feed on the flesh of men! Why then shoot down a human creature, of which I could make no use? A Buffalo would be better meat.—For though your flesh might be delicate and tender yet it wants that firmness and consistency which takes and retains salt. At any rate it would not be fit for long voyages—As to your hide it is not worth taking off, being little better than that of a year old colt. As to myself, I do not like much to stand in the way of any thing hurtful. I am under apprehensions you might hit me.—That being the case, I think it is most advisable to stay at a distance. If you want to try your pistol, take some object, a tree or a barn-door about my dimensions. If you hit that, send me word and I shall acknowledge if I had been in the same place you might also have hit me!"

Mothers.—The following passage is from Buckminster:—"If any thing in life deserves to be considered as at once the exquisite bliss, and pre-eminent duty of a mother, it is this—to watch the dawning disposition and capacity of a favorite child; to discover the earliest buds of thought; to feed with useful truths the inquisitiveness of a young and curious mind; to direct the eyes, yet unsullied with the waters of contrition, to a bounteous benefactor; to lift the little hand, yet unstained with vice, in prayer to their father who is in heaven."

"A wise man," says Dean Swift, "who does not assist with his counsels, a great man with his protection, a rich man with his bounty and charity, and a poor man with his labor, are perfect nuisances in a commonwealth."

FOREIGN.

Philadelphia, April 23.

By the British ship Marmion, Capt. Pere, arrived at this port, we have London dates to the 20th of March, and Liverpool to the 22d.

The King of Portugal died on the 9th of March, aged 50. The Princess Isabella, eldest daughter of the King, acted as Regent.

The King of England has been ill. The reports of his illness had an effect on the funds, and on the 16th of March his Physicians began to publish daily bulletins.—The bulletin of the 20th of March (the last received) says "His Majesty is convalescent."

St. Petersburgh Journals to 28th of February, contain not a word of political intelligence.

There was a plan on foot for establishing a telegraphic communication between Liverpool and Manchester, whereby the merchants in one town might convey information to the manufacturers of the other, in the space of 30 minutes.

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, March 20.

The sales of cotton in the course of last week were 13,850 bales, of which 2,000, chiefly Upland, were taken on speculation, and 1,000, chiefly Brazil for export; our import was only 1,700 bags, but notwithstanding, the market closed flatly, and sales were made at a decline again of 1-8; we cannot therefore quote Uplands at more than 7 1-8 to 7-8 per lb.

21st.—Our cotton market to-day has been very quiet and scarcely maintained, notwithstanding the wind continues so as to keep out supplies. The large public sales of Tobacco yesterday and to-day have gone off at a great reduction from the previous nominal price; in some instances, as much as 30 to 40 per cent. lower.

Foreign News.—We have accounts from England, brought by an arrival at Philadelphia, to the 22d March. Among the occurrences of the day, the death of the King of Portugal may be considered as not the least important in a political point of view. Although not like Alexander, a monarch of fame and great power, yet he filled a place of some distinction in the world, the succession to which may not be so easily settled. We observe that one of the daughters of the House of Braganza had taken the reigns of Government; and that the hopeful youth Miguel, (second son of the King, who in his rage once stabbed a Minister of State, and for merriment, drove a mad bull in the midst of a dinner party at the Palais Royal,) was not even advised officially of the death of his father. What will the ambitious Queen-Mother, the sister of Ferdinand VII. think of this slight put on her favorite son? How will Don Pedro (the elder born, and present Emperor of Brazil,) act under these new circumstances? Will he not prefer a smooth and quiet reign in the Old World, to the arduous task of governing a Nation of stiff-necked Republicans (miscalled Imperialists) in the New? Let him go. He is an anomaly on this side of the Atlantic—alone and undesired. Let him return to Europe—his native clime, better suited to the genius of legitimacy!

Next in order, the illness of the King of Great Britain presents itself. George IV. had been in such danger that the *public stocks* had been affected! As, according to the theory of the English Constitution, *the King never dies*, it is strange that those accidents to which all flesh is heir, should be viewed in so serious a light—as if it were *possible*, by the demise of the incumbent of the throne, to jeopardize the existence of the Monarchy!

Nothing new from the Continent of Europe. No late accounts from Greece—and from Spain the advices are unimportant. The mission of the Duke of Wellington to St. Petersburg appears to have attracted a good deal of attention. His Grace in the first place had offered his *condolence* on the death of the late Emperor Alexander, and secondly his *congratulations* on the accession of the Emperor Nicholas—He was very *sorry* and very *glad* in the same breath! So much for the etiquette of Courts, and the sentiment of Kings!

With repect to the state of the Markets, the accounts are still more discouraging than even our former advices. *Tobacco* had fallen from 30 to 40 per cent. and no improvement in the price of *Cotton.*—*Pet. Int.*

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Baltimore, April 26.

The ship General Putnam, Capt. McManus, arrived last night in the passage of 28 days from Liverpool.

The London Courier of the 22d says:—"The accounts from Windsor this morning, respecting the King's health, continue to be most favorable: his progress towards convalescence was extremely satisfactory." It was deemed unnecessary to issue any more bulletins on the subject of his health.

According to a paragraph in the last Liverpool paper, commercial affairs were assuming a more favorable aspect.

The accounts from Gottenburg were very alarming. Seven or eight houses had stopped payment—among them, Prytz is said to have failed for 400,000 rix dollars.

A London paper of the 22d ult. announces, on what it terms good authority, that, "regard being had to the very delicate circumstances in which the Kingdom and Royal Family of Portugal are placed by the demise of the Crown, and complex entanglements of Don Pedro, the existing Regency is to be continued for some considerable time, and to be supported by the influence of the British and French Governments."

The same paper asserts that, in order to overawe, if requisite, the Queen's faction, a strong squadron of English men of war has been gradually collecting in the Tagus, where it now remains and where it cannot fail to inspire the necessary confidence in the Regent and her ministers against all opponents.

Wellington's mission to Russia.—On the 20th ult. despatches were received at London from Lord Wellington, at St. Petersburg. The London Times, of the 22d, gives the following account of the objects of the Duke's mission to Russia:

London, March 22.

We have much satisfaction in stating, that the mission of his Grace the Duke of Wellington has commenced under favorable auspices. If our intelligence be not incorrect, the first interview of his Grace with his Imperial Majesty bore the aspect, not merely of a gracious feeling towards the Ambassador, but of an unequivocal concurrence in the great object of his embassy, viz. the preservation of unbroken tranquillity throughout Europe.

It is understood, as we indeed announced the fact to be at the period of the Duke's departure from this country, that he was charged with what might be termed credentials, from France, and Austria, and Prussia, as well as from Great Britain, all calculated to impress the cabinet of St. Petersburg with the conviction that the above great powers are unanimous in their purpose—

1. Of protecting the Grecks against the Ottomans.

2. Of protecting the latter against an attack from Russia.

The Duke of Wellington is said to have received the most prompt assurances of the satisfaction with which the Emperor Nicholas regarded the first of the two objects explained to him, and of his entire acquiescence in the second.

The five most powerful States of Christendom are now, it is added, to unite in a common and peremptory declaration to the Grand Seignor that Greece shall no longer be occupied or invaded by his armies; that he must give up all pretensions to the sovereignty of that People, and cease in any manner to molest them.

On their part, it is affirmed that the Greeks, aware of the negotiation with Russia, and contemplating its successful result, have offered the constitutional throne of their country to each, in succession, of three foreign Princes—the Duke of Sussex, Leopold of Saxe Coburg, and the son of Gustavus the Swede; but that, by none of them has the Royal prize been accepted. The Greek nation, however, will be left to the choice of its own chief, and of the form of government which best may suit its genius, wants, or prejudices.

With respect to Russia, she will feel the necessity of abstaining from any positive act; or even from demonstrations and menaces of aggression upon Turkey. There is little doubt that Nicholas has troubles to contend with at home, which would not be appeased, but might be aggravated, by the incidents and casualities of foreign warfare. A reduction, therefore, of the military malcontent power of Russia may be naturally anticipated by surrounding States. Let, then, the Duke of Wellington come back to England, after happily concluding a negotiation, on the success of which has depended the peace of Europe, and the only chance of breathing time for this overburthened and exhausted country, and we shall hail the execution of such a task as among the most glorious of his achievements.

From the Quotidienne of March 10.

Our correspondent at Madrid, in a letter of the 9th of March, says, that an important piece of news, the report of which was spread in that capital, was a general subject of conversation.

The political Government of Valencia, it is said, has sent a report to the Government, according to which, the two brothers, Bazan, who landed on the coast of Malaga, and whose death has been announced, desired, at the last moment, to make disclosures. On this application, their execution was suspended, after the departure of the courier who brought the news of it. The result of their disclosures is, that they have announced the existence of revolutionary forces at Naples, at Paris, and at London, where plots against monarchical Governments are continually formed.

The Duke del'Infantado has immediately despatched official notes on the subject, to the Cabinets of Paris, Naples, and London.—*American.*

FROM ASIA.

By the ship Beverly, arrived at Boston, Calcutta papers to the 21st of December have been received.

The negotiation for peace with the Burmese Monarch had, as appears from an article in the Government Gazette, of the 24th of November, resulted unsuccessfully.

In another article, it is mentioned that, among others, the "American captives" held by the Burmese, were suffering severely from want of provisions. The Baptist missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Judson, and their associates, are, probably, alluded to.

The latest advices from the seat of war, are to the 21st of November. Letters of that date, from Prome, received at Calcutta, state that "the enemy's force, amounting in strength to about 60,000 men, had descended from Meeady, and that their advanced posts were within range of our 18 pounders. We may, therefore, says the Government Gazette, "expect important intelligence by the next ship from Rangoon."

Prophesy.—Mr. P. P. F. Degrand, who conducts the Boston "Public Sale Report," prophesies that, after the first of July next, "*money will be in great abundance.*" We hope that it will not be long *after* the first of July.—*U. S. Gaz.*

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, April 22.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the President of the United States to make such further provision as may be deemed equitable, for the friends and followers of the late Gen. William McIntosh, an Indian Chieftain of the Creek tribe; and also to facilitate their emigration west of the Mississippi.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the motion submitted by Mr. Branch, relative to the power of the Executive to appoint public Ministers.

Mr. Bell moved to lay the resolution on the table; but after some debate, and Mr. Mills stating that he should be under the necessity of going home in a short time, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Chambers, of Md., then spoke two hours in opposition to the resolution, and in answer to Mr. Tazewell.

Monday, April 24.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Branch's motion, when Mr. Mills rose and spoke nearly two hours in reply to Mr. Tazewell. He was followed by Mr. Macon, in support of the resolution.

Mr. Van Buren then rose to speak, but the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, April 25.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Branch's resolution, respecting the power of the President, in the appointment of foreign ministers.

Mr. Tazewell addressed the Senate more than two hours, in support of the resolution.

Mr. Van Buren stated that it had been his wish to express his views on the subject, but as the Senate seemed desirous to terminate the debate, he believed he should waive his intention. The Senate then adjourned.

Thursday, April 27.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee of Finance, to which had been referred the bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for carrying into effect the appointment of a Mission to the Congress of Panama, reported the same, without amendment; and gave notice that he should move to take up the bill on Tuesday next.

Mr. Berrien then laid on the table the following as an amendment to the bill just reported, which, he said, he was instructed by the Committee of Finance to offer, and which he should ask for the consideration of, when the bill itself should be taken up.

"*Provided always, and it is hereby declared,* That nothing hereby contained, shall be construed to give the sanction of Congress to any departure from the settled policy of this Government, that, in extending our commercial relations with foreign nations, we should have with them as little political connection as possible, and that we should preserve peace, commerce, and friendship, with all nations, and form entangling alliances with none; nor to authorize the representation of the Government of the United States at the Congress of Panama, except in a diplomatic character; nor the formation of any alliance, offensive or defensive, or negotiation respecting such an alliance, with all, or any of the Spanish American Republics; nor the Government of the United States becoming parties with them, or either of them, to any joint declaration, for the purpose or preventing the interference of any of the European Powers with their Independence or form of Government; nor to any compact, for the purpose of preventing colonization upon the Continent of America; but, leaving the People of the United States free to act, in any crisis, in such a manner as their feelings of friendship towards these Republics, and as their own honor and policy may, at the time, dictate."

The Senate again resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Branch, in regard to the power of the President in the appointment of Foreign Ministers.

Mr. Branch concluded the remarks which he commenced yesterday in support of his motion and in reply to gentlemen who had opposed it.

Mr. Randolph followed Mr. Branch, in support of the resolution, and addressed the Senate about four hours. He concluded about six o'clock, when

Mr. Bell rose to put an end to this debate, that the Senate might proceed with the other business; he therefore moved to lay the resolution on the table, stating his object to be, that it should not be again taken up.—[Mr. Randolph, in an under tone, said he should call it up every day during the session.]

The question being taken on the motion to lay the resolution on the table, it was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Bouligny, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson, Lou. Knight, Lloyd, M'Ilvaine, Marks, Noble, Reed, Robbins, Ruggles, Sandford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Willey—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Branch, Chandler, Dickerson, Eaton, Findlay, Harper, Harrison, Hayne, Johnson, Ky. Kane, King, Macon, Randolph, Rowan, Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury—21.

And then the Senate adjourned.

Friday, April 28.

The Senate took up the Bankrupt Bill, and Mr. Branch moved its indefinite postponement, which motion, after a short debate, was decided in the negative, 28 votes to 11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, April 22.

An engrossed bill "making appropriation for carrying into effect the appointment of a mission to the Congress of Panama," was read a third time.

Messrs. Lecompte, McDuffie, and Houston, then delivered their sentiments in opposition to the bill. When the question was taken and the bill passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of N. Y., Addams of Pa., Allen of Mass., Anderson, Armstrong, Baily, Badger, Baldwin, Bartlett, Bartley, Barber of Con., Barney, Baylies, Beecher, Boone, Bradley, Brent, Brown, Buchanan, Buckner, Burleigh, Burges, Cambreleng, Cassedy, Clark, Condict, Cook, Crowninshield, Dorsey, Dwight, Eastman, Edwards of Pa., Estill, Everett, Findlay of Pa., Findlay of Ohio, Fosdick, Garnsey, Garrison, Gurley, Harris, Hasbrouck, Hayden, Healy, Hemphill, Henry, Herrick, Holcombe, Hugunin, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jennings of Ind., Johnson of N. Y., Johnson of Va., Jas. Johnson, Francis Johnson, Kellogg, Kerr, Kidder, Lathrop, Lawrence, Letcher, Lincoln, Little, Livingston, Locke, Mallary, Markell, Markley, Martindale, Martin, Marvin of N. Y., Mattocks, McLane of Del., McLean of Ohio, Mercer, Merwin of Con., Metcalfe, Miller of N. Y., Miner, Jas. S. Mitchell, John Mitchell, Mitchell of Md., Moore of Ky., Newton, O'Brien, Orr, Pearce, Porter, Powell, Reed, Rose, Ross, Sands, Scott, Sill, Sloane, Sprague, Stevenson of Pa., Stewart, Storrs, Strong, Swan, Taliaferro, Taylor of Va., Test, Thomson of Pa. Thompson of Ohio, Tomlinson, Trimble, Tucker of N. J., Van Horne, Van Rensselaer, Vance, Varnum, Verplanck, Vinton, Wales, Ward, Webster, Weems, Whipple, White, Whittemore, Whittlesey, Wickliffe, Williams, James Wilson, Henry Wilson, Wilson of Ohio, Wood of N. Y., Wright, Wurts, Young.—134.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander of Va., Alexander of Tenn., Allen of Tenn., Alston, Angel, Archer, Ashley, Barbour of Va., Bassett, Blair, Bryan, Campbell, Carson, Carter, Cary, Claiborne, Cocke, Connor, Crump, Davenport, Deitz, Drayton, Edwards of N. C., Floyd, Forsyth, Garnett, Gist, Govan, Harvey, Haynes, Hines, Hoffman, Holmes, Houston, Ingham, Isacks, Kremer, Lecompte, Long, Mangum, Marable, McCoy, McDuffie, McKean, McNeill, Mitchell, of Ten., Moore of Ala., Owen, Peter, Plumer, Polk, Rives, Saunders, Sawyer, Smith, Tattnall, Thompson of Geo., Trezvant, Tucker of S. C., Wilson of S. C.—60.

The House then adjourned.

Monday, April 24.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the amendment of the Senate to the bill "further to amend the Judicial System of the U. States," made a report, recommending that the House do disagree to the said amendment."

The report was, after debate, laid on the table.

The House took up the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the army of the revolution. A motion was made to fill the blank for the sum to be appropriated with one million of dollars. Without coming to a decision, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, April 25.

Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to regulate the laying out and making of a road from Washington City to New Orleans; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Mercer, of Va. submitted a series of resolutions, declaring that it is expedient to create a Fund for Internal Improvement, and setting apart all the surplus moneys in the Treasury, after the payment of the expenses of government, for that purpose. The resolutions were laid on the table.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of surviving revolutionary officers. The question was put on filling the blank with one million of dollars, and carried.

Mr. Reed of Mass. proposed an amendment, to appropriate $12,000,000 to be distributed among the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who served till the end of the revolutionary war, or for the term of nine months, or longer, at any period of the war; to be distributed in the proportion of $5 to an officer, and $2 to a non-commissioned officer or private.

On motion of Mr. Ward, of Mass. a section was added giving to each commissioned officer of the militia who served till the end of the war or for three months, twenty dollars per month during life, and to non-commissioned officers, &c. eight dollars per month during life. The House then adjourned, without taking the question on Mr. Reed's amendment.

Wednesday, April 26.

The greater part of this day's sitting was occupied in Committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of the surviving revolutionary officers. It was finally reported to the House after many amendments.

The President communicated the Creek Treaty, with a request that the House would appropriate the funds to carry it into effect.

Thursday, April 27.

After passing several private bills, the House took up the bill for the relief of surviving revolutionary officers; but without going through with it, the House adjourned.

Friday, April 28.

The House took up the Judiciary Bill, and after debate, the amendments made to it by the Senate were disagreed to, by yeas and nays, 110 votes to 59.

A number of private bills was despatched.

The Creek Treaty.—The new Treaty of cession and purchase, made in this city with the deputies of the Creek nation of Indians, in January last, and submitted to the Senate by the President on the 31st of that month, was ratified and confirmed by the Senate on Friday last, together with the supplemental article subsequently agreed on, by which, it is understood, the wishes of the State of Georgia have been so fully met, as to induce the hope that all dissatisfaction felt in that State, at the abrogation of the former treaty, will be dissipated. We have reason to believe that the efforts of the Executive, and especially of that officer of it, (the Secretary of War,) to whose province the management of the affair particularly belonged, were never directed with more zeal and assiduity to any object, than to the satisfactory adjustment of the embarrassing difficulties which grew out of the former treaty. These efforts produced the Treaty of January, by which about nine-tenths of the territory in question, was obtained for Georgia. To the further concession obtained by the supplemental article, the friends of peace and harmony—the country at large—are indebted, it is said, to the exertions and influence over the Indian delegates, of Mr. Benton, of the Senate.

The following is the vote [illegible] consent of the Senate to the [illegible]

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, [illegible] Branch, Chambers, Chandler, [illegible] erson, Eaton, Edwards, Findlay, [illegible] Hendricks, Johnson, of Ky. [illegible] Mills, Noble, Randolph, Reed, [illegible] Smith, Tazewell, Thomas, [illegible]

NAYS—Messrs. Berrien, Chase, [illegible] con, White, Williams—7.

Mr. Pickens, of Alabama, [illegible] state, has been confined to [illegible] severe indisposition, almost [illegible] reached the seat of Government, [illegible] however, slowly recovering, and [illegible] will be able to resume his seat [illegible] in a few days.—*Nat. Int.*

Judiciary Bill.—The amendments [illegible] Senate to the Judiciary Bill [illegible] day in the House of Representatives [illegible] were the subject of a discussion [illegible] dicated that the debate on it would be [illegible] revived, and may possibly be [illegible] as to preclude any final decision [illegible] during the present session. The [illegible] of the Senate, it will be recollected by [illegible] readers, alter the bill in two [illegible] The first is a new arrangement [illegible] by which Ohio and Kentucky [illegible] the same instead of into one [illegible] as was proposed in the bill from [illegible] and the second is a provision [illegible] obligatory on each Judge in [illegible] cuits to reside within his own [illegible] Judiciary Committee of the House [illegible] mous in their opposition to [illegible] ments—and there is little [illegible] think, that the House will [illegible] and should the Senate [illegible] from the strong vote in that [illegible] mendments, would seem [illegible] must be lost.

Philadelphia.

It was rumoured yesterday [illegible] that Colonel Burr had proceeded [illegible] ington, with the intention [illegible] dolph to account, for having [illegible] *scoundrel* in one of his speeches [illegible] ate, which has been published [illegible] the newspapers.—*N. Journal.*

The Raleigh Register says [illegible] place much credit in this [illegible] it be true, we are very [illegible] dolph would not accept his [illegible] field; for independent of [illegible] tions, it will be recollected [illegible] years ago Gen. Wilkinson [illegible] Randolph, he declined the [illegible] as his reason, that should he [illegible] *would feel himself also bound to kill Burr!*

The extent to which [illegible] rangues are carried now-a-days [illegible] an evil which calls for a remedy. [illegible] evidence of the decay of the [illegible] of Oratory, in our public [illegible] ing to the *purpose* and to the [illegible] is now, almost entirely, our [illegible] eloquence. Members, instead [illegible] themselves on the merits of a [illegible] pleased with premeditated [illegible] vinced by subtle fallacies and [illegible] selves to be led away by the [illegible] tives, rather than the weight of [illegible] would not be easy to quote an [illegible] long speech having ever produced [illegible] beyond a momentary effect, [illegible] striking and laconic sentences [illegible] membered and repeated. It is [illegible] may ascribe some of the most [illegible] vents in the history of nations [illegible] the French Revolution, for instance [illegible] celerated by the farewell speech [illegible] rican General, made to a French [illegible] mediately before their return [illegible] "Frenchmen, we thank you for [illegible] assistance—you have served [illegible] apprenticeship to the cause of [illegible] *home and set up for yourselves.*

It is not believed at Washington [illegible] Mr. Walsh) that any alteration [illegible] even in the articles of [illegible] wines, will take place this session.

Advice to Females.—In your [illegible] firm—in your attachments be [illegible] ed. Coquetish frivolity disgraces [illegible] dare to indulge it. Give no [illegible] the imputation! Having pass[illegible] favourably of an individual [illegible] port, sordid interest, or [illegible] enfeeble your predilection—[illegible] all you hear. The breath of [illegible] the most uncontaminated reputation [illegible] ly disapprove of none. The [illegible] ter is complicated, and [illegible] lencies of many. Long acquaintance [illegible] close scrutiny, bring them [illegible] The fickle mind, like the [illegible] a stranger to tranquility and [illegible]

Let modesty preside over [illegible] conduct—The region of [illegible] gion of simplicity and [illegible] the patroness of every thing [illegible] praiseworthy—With incredible [illegible] decorates female beauty. [illegible] enchanting influence, the sweetest [illegible] ion is unattractive, and the [illegible] have but a slender power to [illegible] desty is a thin transparent [illegible] shews, with superior lustre, the [illegible] would seem to cover, as a new [illegible] is more beautiful, when its [illegible] folded, than when its glories are [illegible] played.

New York.

A man of Family.—A man was [illegible] the police office yesterday, to [illegible] a friend for some trifling matter [illegible] asked the ordinary question to [illegible] trate, "Are you a man of family?" [illegible] plied—"I guess you'd think so [illegible] home with me. I am living with my [illegible] wife and have *nineteen children.*

BSERVER.

AYETTEVILLE:

DAY AFTERNOON, MAY 3, 1826.

hbours of Raleigh appear to be y the depredations of a gang of ose systematic, frequent, and suc- mpts, and cunning in eluding the the police, would not be shamed rison with the best of the light-fin- ry of the northern cities. Hardly received from that place but it some one or more burglaries, and by way of relief to the *dark* de- ay, a murder, &c. The offenders escaped detection, but we hope much longer do so, for they might after relieving our neighbors of cash, to pay us a visit with the r intention, and we should have the painful ceremony of an intro- ween their necks and a yard or pen cord.

On the night of the 20th ult. the Ezra Williams, in Bladen coun- with its contents, (about 500 bushels entirely destroyed by fire. It is have been the work of an incen-

Splendid Work.—The Rev. Dr. Third Presbyterian Church, and regory T. Bedell, of St. Andrew's iladelphia, propose to publish by n a "Collateral Bible, or a Key Scriptures, in which all the cor- texts are brought together into nd arranged in a familiar and ea- Such a work, from such dis- divines, of different Churches, will a valuable addition to the libra- one, but especially to preachers ts of divinity. Subscriptions will at this office, where a specimen may be seen.

of the Peace.—That there are se- ts in the Judicial System of this so evident to have escaped the ob- of the most careless. From the greatest, (always excepting the able and efficient Supreme Court) onstitution of all the rest of the ere are defects, daily apparent, ar after year, unnoticed, or only be regretted, by the Legislature. greater mockery of Justice, for in- n the dependence which the laws he feeble and unwilling hands of our justices of the peace? They ow their duties, and still more sel- m them. And this is no wonder. n among the people, without re- al knowledge, and sometimes even gard to common sense and common elected by two or three individu- nes according as caprice or inter- ctate, receiving no emolument, and tle honor, for their services, how pect to fill this important, though ice with competent men? or where tement to a faithful discharge of

few days since, we saw a poor wo- said her house had been robbed of g, that she had applied to several s, and could not even obtain a rrant. Whether she finally suc- know not; but even if she did, the of frequent refusals, & the labour of ver the town, were almost equal to f justice. We believe such cases p occur frequently. Indeed, we ne instance lately in which a ma- and a bachelor to boot) very ungal- lined to fasten a loving couple in bands of matrimony. Happily for ope, their next application was at- h better success.

wn like this, where every one has vate business to manage, and there lers to look after the concerns of ere certainly should be some ma- whom resort might always be had s aggrieved, and who should re- h a compensation as to ensure his e to the duties of his office. There rly such a Magistrate in this town, we lately heard a high encomium d a wish expressed that the office een abolished.

of the President.—It will be ob- om our Summary of Congressional gs, that the resolution of Mr. elative to the power of the Presi- ppoint Foreign Ministers has been e table, or in other words reject- e Senate, by a close vote. There members absent, viz. Messrs. kens, Mills, and Van Dyke, who, osed, would not have affected the result had they been present, as the two former would have voted for the resolutions, and the two latter against them. Mr. Cobb passed through this town on Sunday night last, on his way home, and we are sorry to learn that he contemplates retiring from the Senate.

Mr. Randolph and the Vice President.—We are glad to observe that a writer in the National Intelligencer, signing himself "A Western Senator," contradicts the story recently published, which originated in a Baltimore paper, of Mr. Randolph having addressed Mr. Calhoun in a very indecorous style—"Mr. Speaker—I beg pardon, Mr. President," &c.—pronouncing the statement to be false and ridiculous, having "no word of truth about it except the mere circumstance of "I beg pardon Mr. Speaker—I mean, Mr. President."

We learn from Halifax, that at the Superior Court for that County held last week, the trial of *Henry Potter*, indicted for murder, came on, and after a patient investigation, the jury returned immediately a verdict of acquittal.—*Ral. Reg.*

A meeting held in Boston, on Thursday evening last, to take measures for the relief of Mr. Jefferson, was well attended. Mr. Benj. Russel, editor of the Boston Centinel, presided at the meeting, and Mr. Samuel Austin, Jr. acted as Secretary. The Chairman stated the purpose of the meeting, H. A. S. Dearborn, Esq. presented two resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee of two from each ward to receive subscriptions for the benefit of Mr. Jefferson, and to devote the proceeds in such manner as they might deem expedient. The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Messrs. Dearborn, S. L. Knapp, and J. T. Austin, Esqrs. Messrs. Degrand and Emmons also made a few remarks. The resolutions were then adopted, and the committees appointed.

It is said that a motion has been made in the Legislature of Louisiana to loan Mr. Jefferson $20,000 during his life without interest; and that it is expected to pass.

A singular disruption took place a short time since, in the town of Calais, Vt. by which a large portion of earth was thrown from a hill with great violence, by which several large trees were uprooted, and even the rock which formed the base of the hill, rent asunder. The explosion was heard at at a great distance. The cause of this convulsion has not been explained, and seems to puzzle the people in the vicinity not a little.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Census of New York.—From the returns lately completed of the inhabitants residing in the state of New York, it appears that the grand total of population is 1,615,458. Number of males, 820,897. Females, 793,561. Persons subject to militia duty and between the age of 18 and 45 years, 180,645.

The citizens of New Orleans were *hoaxed* on the 1st inst. with a notice in the papers that a trial of speed would take place that morning between the steam boats Hercules and Post Boy, for a stake of $5000. Great numbers turned out early in the morning, and remained on the levee till late in the afternoon, before they would be convinced that they were "April Fools."

The Daily Press.—It is mentioned in a Philadelphia paper, that more journals are issued daily in the United States than in all the rest of the world. It is believed that none are published in the old world except at London, Paris, and Dublin. The whole number of them is not stated; but there are about forty in the United States. The European papers, however, far exceed ours in their numbers issued.

Summary justice was recently inflicted on a man who was in the habit of beating his wife. He was seized by two stout women and plunged into the river. On the first plunge the old fellow was determined not to give up his right to beat his wife whenever she *needed* it—on the second plunge he wavered—on the third he gave up his right and implored for mercy. He was set at liberty by the women upon condition that he would in future behave like a man, which he pledged himself to do.—*N. Y. D. Advertiser.*

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Mary Perry, Marble, Charleston.
Schr Argus, Baily, Havanna.
Schr. Pany, Bates, Charleston,
Schr. Alpha, Barns, Port-au-Prince.
Schr. Curlew, Blanchard, Jamaica.
Brig Nestor, Collins, St. Thomas.
Brig Barzilla, Knight, Matanzas.
Brig Damon, Potter, New York.
Schr. Hannah & Eliza, Nickerson, Boston.

CLEARED,

Schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, Charleston.
Brig Halcyon, Darling, New York.
Brig P. Manning, Grafton, New York.
Schr. Curlew, Blanchard, Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

Arrived, on Sunday, Steam Boat North Carolina, Capt. Taws, with Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Boxes of Dry Goods, &c.

Departed, on Sunday, Steam Boat Cotton Plant, Capt. Taws; and on Monday, Steam Boat North Carolina.

Notice.

THE subscribers have appointed Mr. Robert T. Goodwin their Agent for the settlement of the accounts of the late firm of Wm. H. Maffett & Co. Those indebted to said firm will make immediate payment and save further trouble. Those having demands against the firm will present them to him for payment.

WM. H. MAFFITT,
JAMES MOFFETT.

Fayetteville, 1st May, 1826.

Drawing of the Grand Consolidated
LOTTERY NO. I.

THE following are the numbers which were drawn from the wheel for determining all the prizes in the Grand Consolidated Lottery, 1st Class,

11 35 9 3 14

Those persons having prizes are requested to come forward and receive *the cash* or have them renewed in one of the schemes now offered to the public. *See Advertisement.*

YATES & McINTYRE, *Managers,*
under the Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville.

Flour.

25 BARRELS superfine Philadelphia Flour, hourly expected; also nine Hhds. retailing Molasses.

WILLKINGS & Co.

May 3, 1826—65tf

MUSEUM
Of Foreign Literature & Science,
For April, 1826.
Is just published by
E. LITTELL, PHILADELPHIA.

The Subscription is $6 a year, payable in advance. It will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, upon a payment of $5, on account, being received by the publisher.

Contents of this Number.

Greece in 1825, from the Monthly Review, and London Magazine. On the peculiar Objects and Importance of Political Economy, from the Edinburg Review. Richmond Hill, by Alaric A Watts, from the Literary Souvenir. Life of Thomas Ellwood, by himself, from the Retrospective Review. Constables Miscellany, No. 1. Hall's Voyage to the Eastern Seas, from the Monthly Review. Memoirs of the Margravine of Anspach, from the same. The Wren, a Manx Legend, by Mrs. Franklin, from the London Literary Gazette. Manual of Classical Biography, from the Monthly Review. Strype's Life of Archbishop Whitgift, from the Retrospective Review. Eros and Anteros, a Tale, from the Metropolitan Magazine. A Phrenopatetic History; being an Exercise in Somnambulism, from the same. Letters from Posterity to the Author of Waverly, No. I. from the same. Stanzas, from the same. The Mexican Venus, from the same. A vindication of Authors from the vulgar charge of Poverty, from the New Monthly Magazine. We pass'd beside a grass grown Tomb, from the Metropolitan Magazine. The Shipwreck, by a Country Curate, from Blackwood's Magazine. The Effigies, from the New Monthly Magazine. On the preservation of Zoological Specimens from the Depredations of Insects, by Thomas S. Trail, M. D. from the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal. Miscellaneous Selections. Literary intelligence. List of New British Publications.

Wanted at this Office

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER, who is a good workman, and who is sober and steady. None others need apply.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Qu'ity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7 50	8
Brandy, Cognac,	-	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	-	do		60
Peach,	-	do.	60	70
Bacon, - -	-	lb.	7	8
Beeswax	-	do.	28	30
Butter,	-	do	12½	20
Bagging	-	yard,	21	25
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.	19	20
2d qual.	-	do	15	18
Candles, Mould,	-	do	14	15
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton,	-	do	9¼	10
Corn, -	-	bushel	85	90
Copperas -	-	lb.	4½	5
Flax -	-	do	15	16
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel		75
Flour Sup. scarce	-	barrel.	6	7
Fine, do.	-	do	5	6
Fish, Herrings	-	do	4 00	4½
Mullet	-	do	6 00	
Feathers -	-	lb	35	
Gin, Holland, -	-	gallon,	90	1 25
Country, -	-	do	45	45
Ginger -	-	lb	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	-	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	-	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.		
West India,	-	do		
Iron, - -	-	100 lb.	5½	6
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3 50	
Flotant	-	do	3 50	
Lime, - -	-	cask,	3	
Lard -	-	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	28	30
Bridle	-	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.	10	11
Logwood -	-	100 lb.	2 50	3
Molasses, scarce	-	gallon,	45	
Nutmegs -	-	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, cut, Assorted	-	do	7	8
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	-	do	60	65
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats, -	-	bush	55	60
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	18 00	20 00
Linseed	-	gallon.	80	1 00
Pork -	-	barrel.	8 00	9 00
Porter London,	-	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	-	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper, -	-	lb.	21	22
Pimento, -	-	do	30	
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	7 50	8
Others,	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	-	do	5	6
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,	1 00	1 25
Wind. Island.	-	do		
New-England,	-	do	50	60
Rice, - -	-	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins -	-	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags -	-	lb.	2	6
Shot, -	-	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	10	11½
Common,	-	do	9	10
Loaf, -	-	lb	20	25
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.	70	75
Turks Island, }	-	do	70	75
St. Ubes, &c. }	-	do		
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.	25	30
Glauber	-	do	6	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	18
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-Petre -	-	do	12	15
Tallow, -	-	do	10	11
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson, -	-	do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	4 50	5
Manufactured,	-	do	5 00	20
Tin, ⅓ x -	-	box	16 00	18 00
Verdigrs, -	-	lb.	65	
Wheat, -	-	bush.	90	1 00
Whiskey, - -	-	gallon,	40	42½
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	-	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	-	do	80	

Blanks for sale.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
5 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar
29 bags Green Coffee
10 hhds. Retailing Molasses
20 bbls. N. E. Rum
10 do Northern Gin
2000 lbs. first quality Cheese.

May 3, 1826—56 tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him, in any way whatever, to come forward and make payment previous to the 1st day of July next, or he will be under the necessity of bringing suit immediately against all who fail to do so.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, May 3—56-tJy1

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company will be holden in the Town of Fayetteville on Friday the 2d day of June next.

By order,
JOHN CRUSOE, *Sec'y.*

Fayetteville, May 3—65-5t

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register will please insert the above till day of meeting, and forward their account to the subscriber for payment.

J. C.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a Negro man named CHARLES, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and near 40 years of age, inclined to baldness; dark complected, one of his little fingers injured by a burn when small. has a scar on his face by the bite of another negro; he is a great singer; has with him various suits of clothes, among which are a plaid coat and gray cloth pantaloons; he has some notion of spelling. The above reward will be given to any person apprehending the said negro, or lodging him in any jail so that I get him

SION ALFORD.

Alfordsville, April 26, 1826.—65-5t

*** The Editors of the Raleigh Register will please publish this for one month, and forward their account to Alfordsville, N. C. for payment.

AUCTION.
That desirable Summer Residence,

ONE mile South from the Town House, formerly occupied by *Edward Ellis*, and recently by *Samuel P. Ashe*, Esq. will be sold on *Friday the 12th day of May next*, in front of the Court House in Fayetteville, at Public Auction.

The Tract contains 100 acres of Land, which may be divided into several handsome Building Lots, each having a Spring of good Water at a convenient distance from it. Terms at Sale.

H. W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*

Fayetteville, April 27, 1826.—652w

Cash.
Fortune with both hands open!

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

THE DRAWING OF THE VIRGINIA

STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, is fixed for the

Seventeenth of May.

Being near at hand, applications for tickets should be made without delay at

HATCHER'S
Lucky Lottery Office,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

The present price of Tickets only THREE DOLLARS, (shares in proportion,) for which either of the following Splendid Prizes may be obtained:

$10,000	$6,000
4,000	2,000
1,500	1,176
6 prizes of	1,000
12	500

&c. &c. &c.

Orders from any part of the country, (post paid) enclosing the Cash, will meet with the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to C. HATCHER,
May 3. Fayetteville, N. C.

Notice.

THE Subscriber expects to receive on consignment, about the middle of June next, a parcel of first rate cotton Gins, which he is authorized to warrant equal, if not superior, to any in North or South Carolina, which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

JOHN MURCHISON, Jun.

Fayetteville, May 2—65 tf

House & Lot at Auction.

WILL be sold, on Saturday, the 13th inst., that valuable House and Lot, formerly the residence of the late General THOMAS DAVIS, on Dick Street, containing on front about 80 feet, and running back about 150 feet, with Kitchen, Smoke-House, and other necessary Out Buildings. Terms made known on day of sale.

WILLKINGS & Co. Auct'rs.

May 2, 1826—65.

CASH paid for *DRY and GREEN HYDES,*
By H. G. NELSON.

December 7, 1825.—44tf

Managers' Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

YATES & McINTYRE return their sincere acknowledgments to the citizens of N. Carolina, for the very liberal patronage they have received at their Office in Raleigh for tickets in the various Lotteries of which they were Managers, and solicit a continuance of it at the same Office, or their *newly established* one at FAYETTEVILLE, in either of the *following Schemes*, and hope they will, as usual, meet the decided approbation of an enlightened public.

ALL TO BE DRAWN IN THE PRESENT MONTH.

Highest Prizes, $20,000, $10,000, &c. &c.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
TWENTY-FIRST CLASS—NEW SERIES.
To be drawn on the 3d of May, 1826.
60 numbers by Combination—8 ballots to be drawn.

J. B. YATES & A. McINTYRE, MANAGERS.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of		$20,000 is	$20,000
1	-	10,000	10,000
1	-	5,000	5,000
1	-	2,000	2,000
1	-	1,500	1,500
1	-	1,003	1,003
8	-	1,000	8,000
10	-	500	5,000
32	-	100	3,200
52	-	50	2,600
104	-	20	2,080
1,300	-	8	10,400
10,608	-	4	42,432
12,120 Prizes,			$111,215
22,100 Blanks.			

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets	$4	Whole Packages	$80
Halves	2	Shares in proportion.	
Quarters	1		

Virginia State Lottery,
SECOND CLASS,
To be drawn on the 17th day of May, 1826.

J. B. YATES & A. McINTYRE, MANAGERS.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of		$10,000 is	$10,000
1	-	6,000	6,000
1	-	4,000	4,000
1	-	2,500	2,500
1	-	1,500	1,500
1	-	1,176	1,176
6	-	1,000	6,000
12	-	500	6,000
36	-	100	3,600
186	-	20	3,720
1,674	-	6	10,044
13,950	-	3	41,850
15,870 Prizes,			$96,390
26,970 Blanks.			

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Packages of twelve Tickets, embracing the 36 numbers of the above Lottery, which must draw at least $15, (nett $12 75,) Shares in proportion, with so many chances for CAPITALS, may be had at the following rates:

Whole packages	$36	Tickets,	$3
Half do.	18	Halves,	1 50
Quarter do.	9	Quarters,	75

Grand Military Lottery of South Carolina.
FIRST CLASS.
To be drawn in the city of Charleston on the 24th of May, 1826, *and finished in a few minutes.*
J. B. YATES AND A. McINTYRE, MANAGERS.

SCHEME.

1 prize of		$10,000 is	$10,000
1	-	2,500	2,500
1	-	2,000	2,000
2	-	1,500	3,000
1	-	1,310	1,310
6	-	600	3,600
12	-	100	1,200
156	-	20	3,120
780	-	6	4,680
7,800	-	3	23,400
8,760 Prizes,			$54,810
15,600 Blanks.——24,360 Tickets.			

To determine the Prizes in this Lottery, the 30 numbers will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them drawn out, and the Ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 10,000 dollars.

And those five other tickets which shall have on them the same numbers in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d,	$2,500
2d, 1st and 3d,	2,000
2d, 3d and 1st,	1,500
3d, 1st and 2d,	1,500
3d, 2d and 1st,	1,310

The six tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three the 2d, 3d and 4th, in some one of their several orders, will each be entitled to a prize of 600 dollars.

All others with any three of the drawn nos. on them (being 12,) will each be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to 20 dollars.

All others, (being 780) with any other two of the drawn nos. on them, will each be entitled to a prize of 6 dollars.

And all those 7,800 tickets having but one of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of 3 dollars.

No Ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Packages of ten Tickets, embracing the 30 numbers of the Lottery, which must draw at least $12, ($10 20 nett) shares in proportion, with so many chances for CAPITALS, may be had at the following rates:

Whole packages $30—*Shares in proportion.*

Whole Tickets	- -	$3	
Halves	- - -	1 50	
Quarters	- - -	75	

☞ Cash paid for Prizes on demand.

*** A regular supply of Tickets in all Lotteries of *respectability* constantly kept, and the prizes paid or received in payment for Tickets.

All orders, (post paid) enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to

YATES & McINTYRE, or
B. C. DUPLAINE, at either
Raleigh or Fayetteville, N. C.

Who sold and paid, within the last few months, the Capital Prizes of $20,000, 15,000, 5,276, several of 5,000, 2,000, 1,500, 1,000, 500, &c. &c. and who does not hesitate to say that Fortune has favored his Office more than any other in the Union where the same number of Tickets have been sold.

As the mode of drawing Lotteries on the combination plan, now so generally adopted throughout the United States, may not, perhaps, be understood by many (as it may be in some degree considered new) in this section of country, the Managers respectfully invite the public to call at either of their offices, where every explanation will be given with the greatest pleasure.

May 3, 1826—65-tf

POETRY.

[From the Connecticut Mirror.]

DEATH OF AN INFANT.

Death found strange beauty on that cherub brow,
And dash'd it out. There was a tint of rose
On cheek and lip:—he touch'd the veins with ice,
And the rose faded. Forth from those blue eyes
There beam'd a wishful tenderness, a doubt
Whether to grieve or sleep, which innocence
Alone may wear.—With ruthless haste he bound
The silken fringes of these curtaining lids
Forever. There had been a murmuring sound
With which the babe would claim its mother's ear;
Charming her even to tears. The Spoiler set
His seal of silence. But there beam'd a smile
So fix'd and holy from that marble brow,
Death gaz'd and left it there: he dar'd not steal
The signet-ring of Heaven.

SONG.

Go, fading violet!
Tell him who laid thee here,
How oft thy leaves are wet
By memory's tear.

Say, in thy perish'd bloom,
That droops so pallidly,
I read my coming doom,
Like thee to die.

For when too cruel Love
Hath pluck'd Hope's cherish'd flower,
What is the heart?—a grave,
That blooms no more!

Music, Painting, and French LANGUAGE.

MRS. BEZE PERRY having returned to this town, informs her friends and the public that she will begin again to instruct young Ladies in music and playing upon the Piano, in Drawing and Painting, and also in the French Language.

Mrs. Perry's abilities as a teacher being known in this State, she will not say any thing of them. Her particular care will be given to the improvement of her scholars.

Fayetteville, 19th April, 1826.—63-tf

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he is now receiving an extensive assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, and of the *NEWEST FASHIONS*, which have been bought at the New York auctions, and will be sold for cash at extremely low prices, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants will surely find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. His assortment contains the following articles, viz.

3 bales extra, super, and fine blue and blk Cloths
Super Parson's grey and olive ditto
Blue and black Cassimeres and Sattinetts
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens
3-4 and 5-4 black Bombazines
Bombazetts and Circassians
New style shaded silk stripe Drillings
Silk stripe Florentines and Grander ills
Wilmington Stripes and Florentines
Real Hemp and Irish Sheetings
Bagging and Hessians
3 cases assorted Irish Linens, in whole & half pieces
8 4 Damask Table Cloths
8-4 do Table Diaper
4-4 bird-eye do do and Napkins
Brown Holland and brown Rolls
Brown Linen Toweling
Super Sea Island Shirtings and 5-4 Sheetings
4-4 American brown Sheetings
6-4 Apron Checks
3-4 American blue Ginghams
4-4 Imitation Caroline Plaids
Linen Cambrics and Linen Cambric Hkfs
Brown Linen Cambrics for Calashes
Super 4-4 fancy new style shaded Cambric Prints
3-4 do do do a variety
3-4 and 4-4 furniture Chintz
5-4 Cambric Ginghams
5-4 Satin stripe Cambric Muslins
4-4 fancy shaded Cambrick Ginghams
Real and Imitation Seersuckers
Cotton and worsted Hose and half Hose
Valentia, Merseilles, and Swansdown Vesting
Figured and plain Cambrics
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins
Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins
Shaded and Japaned figured Jaconets
Mosquito Lenoes
5-4 and 3-4 Cambric Dimities
White Jeans and Cotton Drilling
Victory White Robes
Swiss Caps and Hdkfs
Thread and Bobbinett Laces and Veils
Merino Shawls and Scarfs
Silks, rich black Satin Levantines (a new article)
Rich black stripe Satins
Fashionable ombre shaded, figured and plain Gros de Naples and Levantines
Black figured Gros de Naples and Levantines
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
New style fancy stripe Sarsnets
Rich white figured Satin
White, mazarine, blue, sky blue, and straw colour Florences
Shaded Parisian Dresses
Azure blue silk Robes
1 case rich satin figd Mandarin Crape Robes
Fancy colored Canton Crape Robes
Black Nankin and Italian Crapes
Green and pink Gauze, and white crape Lein
Rich black figured Gauzes, a variety
Crape Scarfs and Hdkfs
1 case fancy bordered and fringed Parasols and Umbrellas
Rich feather edge, Scio, Shaded, and Gauze Ribbons
Embossed Satin Garniture do
Black and colored Taffeta and belt Ribbons
Superior black Barcelona Hdkfs, and Choppa Romalls
Superior black silk Vesting
Rich shaded Zelia and Coatpalia Hdkfs
Do fancy silk do
Black and white silk Hose
Green and white Gauze Veils
Rich Gauze Robes
Gimps, Cords, Leaves and Trimmings
5 cases Bolivar Leghorn Bonnets
1 do men's Hats
4 cases men's fashionable Hats
Prunel and Morocco Shoes
Superior Linen and Washington Bed Ticks
Damask and Chintz Shawls and Hdkfs
Pasteboard and Bonnet Bows
Paper Hangings
Lorrillard's Scotch Snuff
Black and white brown patent Thread
Ready made Cloaks, Mantles, Pantaloons & Vests
Cotton Cords and Tapes
Seidlitz Powders
Domestic Carpeting
Handboxes and Wreaths, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN McARN.

April, 24, 1826—64-tf

4000 BUSHELS first quality Turk's Isl. and SALT, stored in the Steam Boat Warehouse, for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at a low price.

JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

Just received and for Sale.

10 Casks Tanner's Oil,
70 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil.

JNO. HUSKE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1825—34tf

Praise.—The love of praise has been wisely implanted in the human soul; it is the crowning wreath which urges industry to attain perfection, and excites our anxious endeavours to place the gifts of nature and the embellishments of art in the most pleasing point of view.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to
C. T. HAIGH.
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Storage of Cotton.

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,

WILL receive Cotton on Storage, at their Warehouses in Fayetteville or Campbellton.

Dec. 28, 1825. 47—tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

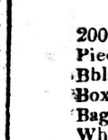
20,000 Lbs. of prime Barbadoes SUGAR, in barrels and half barrels.

100 bags of Green Coffee.
100 pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2500 Bale Rope.
30 barrels New England Rum.
15 hhds. Molasses.
500 Salt Sacks.
30 barrels of Mackerel.

For sale by
JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

For Sale,



32 Dozen Gentlemen's fine *HATS*, from No. 1 to 6; all of which are of the latest fashions, and will be sold low, at wholesale or retail.

ALSO,

200 Wool Hats,
Pieces Cotton Bagging,
Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
Boxes Cotton Cards,
Bags Shot,
White Lead,

Bleached and unbleached Sheetings & Sqirtings and a general assortment of *Hardware and Cutlery.*

ESEK ARNOLD.

Nov. 29, 1825—43-6m

40 Bags prime green COFFEE,
Just received, and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.

January 18, 1826. 50-tf

C. & P. MALLETT,

HAVE just received and are now opening their *WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS*; consisting of a very general assortment of—

Crockery, China and Glass, Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Brown, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Madaiera, L. P. Teneriffe, Sherry, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Rum, French Brandy, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, Country Brandy and Whiskey, two Tons Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles and Wagon Boxes, thirty thousand pounds of Swedes Iron, from 1-4 inch, 5 inch flat, and 1-2 to 1-4 sqnare, two thousand pounds of Steel, (assorted,) two thousand bushels Alum Salt; which together with many other scarce and valuable articles, they offer to the public at *Wholesale* or *Retail*, on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1825—45tf

Wanted,

A GOOD BLACKSMITH, who understands how to make Plough Irons of all descriptions, Club Axes, and, in short, all implements commonly used by Farmers. Such an one, who can come well recommended, will meet with constant employment, and receive liberal wages. Apply to Mr. Thos. J. Curtis, at Fayetteville, or to

TWAM McFARLAND.

Feb. 28, 1826.—56tf Laurel Hill, N. C.

Notice.

AT March term of Cumberland county court the subscriber qualified as administrator on the estate of William N. Goodwin, dec'd.; all those indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against him to present them properly authenticated for payment.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, March 15th, 1826—tf

Valuable Real Estate,
FOR SALE.

IF not previously disposed of at Private Sale, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Tuesday in June next, those

Valuable Houses and Lots,

on the South East corner of the Court House square, in the town of Fayetteville, now in the occupancy of David D. Salmon, Esq. Also,

A Lot of Ten Acres of LAND,

in said town, on Rowan and Hillsborough streets, joining John Armstrong and others. Terms, liberal, and will be made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, apply to David D. Salmon, on the premises, or John Armstrong, Esq. or to the subscribers, residing in Sampson county.

ARCHD. MONK.
HARDY ROYAL.

January 11, 1826. 50-tf

HIDES.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE just received 100 *HIDES*.—ALSO, 10 bbls. *TANNERS' OIL.*

January 18.—50tf.

For Sale,

2000 Bushels Liverpool Ground Salt.
40 crates of Liverpool, Earthen Ware, assorted
100 Kegs of White Lead, ground in Oil.

JOHN HUSKE.

February 8th, 1826. 53tf

For Sale.

30 BAGS prime Coffee,
Dry Goods, &c.

L. FITZHARRIS.

Fayetteville, March 1, 1826.—56tf

Whiskey & Rum,

Now Landing from the Steam Boat.

12 Bbls. Philadelphia Whiskey.
15 bbls. New England Rum.

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

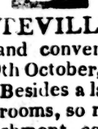
Congress Oratory.—We once heard a country clergyman reprove his congregation and gravely assure them that "the hand of Providence would not *wink* at their transgressions." This was supremely ridiculous, but can be readily matched by specimens from the Hall of our enlightened representatives. Mr. Pearce of Rhode Isl. and says, "My father and grandfather both saw the *darkness of midnight glitter* on the *blaze* of their dwellings!" Mr. Randolph talks of "*standing* in the *vacant* place which I now *occupy*;" but he was probably *absent* when he said it. Another member (Mr. Markwell, of New York,) is quite ingenious—"If this bill passes, a small still *voice* will be heard in the western district which will not *knock* in vain at the door of Congress!!!"

Sales at Auction,
OF SPLENDID FURNITURE.

ON Wednesday, May 10, by the subscribers at their Auction Rooms, will be sold the Household and Kitchen Furniture of a Gentleman about to remove from this state, consisting of almost every article necessary in House-Keeping, among which will be found an elegant Mantle and Pier Mirror, Astral Lamps, a beautiful set of Flower Pots, a large eight day Clock, and a Bagatelle Board; there will be also offered superb Drawing Room Furniture of Rose Wood with Ormolu ornaments, inlaid Brass Work richly carved and Gilt, and with crimson damask silk cushions, a Rose Wood Piano to match, sweetly toned and made by Geib of New York, an elegant English Fowling Piece, on the percussion principle, with case and implements complete. Also, a new Chariottee and Harness, has four seats, leather top, moveable baggage rack, and calculated for either one or two horses; and a light wagon and harness. Terms made known on the day of sale. WILLKINGS & CO. *Auctioneers.*

April 12th, 1826.—615t

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,



FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House will be open on the 10th October, for the accommodation of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed rooms, so much desired by Travellers, this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, will also be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new; and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage

CLEMENT TRACY.

September 28, 1825—34tf

MAP
Of the State of North Carolina.

A Correct Map of the State in which he resides, must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the state lying at a distance from them, as well as of those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct *Map of the State of North Carolina*, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, EIGHT dollars each.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 48—tf

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825—10-tf

Molasses, Sugar, & Rum.

LANDING from the Steam Boat, and for sale at the Auction Store,

20 Hhds. bright Retailing Molasses.
10 Bbls. prime Sugar.
12 Bbls. N. E. Rum.

WILLKINGS & CO.

March 1—56tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1826.

A. G. Jackson vs. Thomas Jackson. } Original attachment, Sheriff's return, "levied 18th February, 1826, on Thos. Jackson's Interest in the following negroes, viz: Sue, Esther, Ben, Dick, and George. Also all his interest in the Lands formerly the property of Dicey Molton, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant Thos. Jackson is an inhabitant of another state, and that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer, for six weeks, that the defendant appear, replevy and plead to issue on or before the next term of this court, which will be held at the court house in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso and the same set for hearing ex parte.

62 Test JNO. ARMSTRONG, Clk.

Job Work.

THE Editor of the Observer has received some handsome additions to the Fancy Job Type of the establishment, and is prepared to execute work in such manner as, he hopes, will give satisfaction.

Jan. 10, 1826.

Gaming.—It is scarcely possible to pass an hour in honest conversation without being able, when we rise from it, to please ourselves with having given or received some advantages:—but a man may shuffle cards or rattle dice from noon to midnight, without tracing any new idea in his mind, or being able to recollect the day by any other token than his gain or loss, and a confused remembrance of agitated passions and clamorous altercations.—*Rambler.*

To Rent.

I WILL rent that commodious Brick House, &c. at the upper end of the lower Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount, containing eight well finished rooms and a Store.

L. D. HENRY.

April 17, 1826—63-3t

Dancing School.

JOHN LATASTE respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville that his School has commenced, and will continue, during the Spring, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoon, for young Ladies, and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening for young Gentlemen. The two first days will be devoted to lessons, and the third to practising.

Terms—$10 per quarter of ten weeks, or thirty evenings' instruction.

April 12—62-tf

The North American Review.

THIS work has now arrived at the *Twenty Second Volume*, and receives a wide and increasing patronage throughout the United States. In its leading objects and character it has a double purpose; *first*, that of containing criticisms on works of taste, literature, and what may be called the more elegant branches of learning; and, *secondly*, that of being a depository of discussions on topics of general politics, legislation, science, our internal relations, social institutions, and, in short, whatever comes down to the immediate interests of the community. It is a special design, as far as possible, to give the work a strictly national and American character.

Several of the constant contributors are men of letters; who have travelled and studied in foreign parts, and become familiar with the languages, and literature of the old countries; others are devoted to literary and scientific pursuits as a profession; while others are conspicuous among the legislators of the country, at the bar, or in our highest courts of justice. Owing to the steady support of a large number of gentlemen thus qualified, who reside in different parts of the Union, the work has met with a degree of favor and success, both in the United States and abroad, which no similar publication in this country has enjoyed; nor has its prosperity at any former period been so rapidly increasing as at present.

The *North American Review* is published in Boston, quarterly, making two volumes a year, of about 450 pages each.

The subscription price is *five dollars* a year, to be paid by new subscribers in advance, and afterwards in April, when the second number for the year shall be received.

A subscriber may begin with any volume; and, as new Editions of the back numbers are constantly reprinting, full sets of the work, or single numbers, can at any time be supplied.

The numbers, as they appear, will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, if desired, subscribers paying postage, and taking the risk of conveyance.

Subscriptions received in Fayetteville by

JOHN McRAE, *Agent for the work.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1825.

Esek Arnold and David Stephenson vs. Anson G. Phelps and —— Peck, of the firm of Phelps & Peck. } Sheriff's return, "levied in the hands of William Nott, and summoned him as garnishee."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendants Anson G. Phelps and —— Peck are inhabitants of another state, and that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on them: *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for six weeks, that the defendants appear, replevy, and plead to issue on or before the next term of this court, which will be held at the court house in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso and the same set for hearing ex parte.

62 Test, JOHN ARMSTRONG, Clk.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

C. J. TOOKER,

CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—393tf.

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from purchasing a certain parcel of Notes due Daniel McKinnon Stomper, which notes I gave him November, 1821, if I remember aright. One was due January 1822, one January 1823, another January 1824, all amounting to seventy dollars, which notes I am determined not to pay, as I neither have received nor expect to receive value for them.

JOHN McKINNON.

November 5, 1825—41-tf

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

Just printed, and for sale at this Office, and at the Post Office.

LIPS AND EYES.

OR SMILES AND TEARS.

In Celia's face a question did arise,
Which were more beautiful, the Lips or Eyes?
"We," said the Eyes, "send forth the winged
darts,
Which pierce the hardest adamantine hearts."

"From us," replied the Lips, "proceeds the breath
Which lovers reap by sweet exchange of death."
Then wept the Eyes, and from their orbs did fall
Of liquid pearls a soul-subduing shower.

At which the Lips, moved with delight,
Through a sweet smile unlocked their pearly gate,
And bid Love judge which most did merit
grace,
Weeping or smiling pearls, to Celia's face.

MANSION HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE,

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of those favors, assuring them that every exertion will be used, and no attention spared, to render the comfort of Travellers and Boarders. His House, being new, clean, and large, and in point of comfort and health, opening upon a fine Garden, presents a fine prospect, superior to most of the Taverns in this place. He has comforts of ease and retirement, which are rarely to be found in spacious Parlours by Travellers, and his situation, being on one of the most public streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the immediate vicinity of the business transacted on that street, which is the interest of Country Merchants, &c. when they call. It is constantly supplied with the best products, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of

LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the country affords; his Stables shall be attended by steady, and honest Ostlers. Other attendant upon this Establishment, not excelled in any other Public House in the

DILLON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1826.—55-tf

☞The above Hotel has been selected by the Proprietors, as a regular Stage House, at which the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place, will find Rooms and Refreshments, and every thing always in readiness for Stage Passengers.

The Books for the Norfolk Stages are kept at this Hotel.

Notice.

I AM desirous of selling my commodation paper mill, a pleasant and healthy place for a family, white or black, (having been sickly for 9 years past) on which I now live, below Fayetteville on the stage road to Boston; it contains 210 Acres or more, with a comfortable Dwelling House, a brick Grist and Store Room, over a spring in the yard, with all other necessary Out-houses, a large Garden, with a Branch running through it, very fertile, in fine order and handsomely enclosed. For the Farm, I am persuaded, will bear examination, as such, I invite purchasers to examine for themselves. All I will say is, that the property is situated and improved, so convenient to the best Market Town in the State, a good Boat Landing, comfortable and healthy residence, and my reasons for moving to Tennessee, I would not mention. Also, would sell the Furniture, Stock, &c. among them, some of the Northern breed, and Oxen; a first rate Saddle Horse, and two or three strong plantation Horses, about 100 Acres of Land, 1 mile south of Fayetteville, an elegant healthy situation for a small family, commanding a handsome view of the town. Terms, apply to D. HAY, or myself.

SAML. P.

Spring Hill, Jan. 10, 1826—4tf

100 Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber solicits the assistance of persons who have any wish to serve the cause of humanity and improve morality, in detecting a villain who has been in my employ, and for some time secreted in this vicinity, passed by the name of HENRY BERGH; he is about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, has black hair, dark eyes and beard, speaks quick, generally carries himself very erect, and is a native of Germany by birth, but whether he is a German or not I am unable to tell as he speaks both languages fluently; he has the cast and manners of the former, and writes an excellent English hand, and speaks tolerably well; he is well dressed, wears a blue cloth, with a velvet collar to his coat, and I suppose him to be about 30 years of age. He is very prudent and talkative, when in company, and a great commonality of men; but quite the reverse when in genteel company.

This fellow stole from me some time in March last a quantity of virgin gold, a piece of linen containing 3 or 4 yards, a gray mare, five or six years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, but equally as much between, and very much shaved by the tracers and natural trotter, and shod before; also a bridle, the saddle about half worn, the bridle once plated, but now nearly rubbed off.

This villain made his escape on the night of the 18th inst. and what course he took I cannot pretend to say, but suspect he will make for South-Carolina, by way of Cheraw or N. C. by way of Fayetteville; from both places I expect he will make for Newadelphia, by water.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said H. A. Bergh, and secure him in jail so that I may be enabled to bring him to justice, and by that means secure the community again from committing such an outrage on any one who may, through humanity, be induced to employ; or I will give ten dollars for the apprehension of the mare, saddle and bridle, and pay all reasonable charges, or for such information as will enable me to get her again.

Concord, Cabarrus county, Jan. 24, 1826.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Cumberland county, N. C. while on his way to his residence in Alabama, on the morning of the 25th inst. three Negro Men, named *LUKE, SANDY* and *BILLY.*

Luke is 24 years of age, 6 feet high, of a yellow complexion, has lost a lower fore tooth, has a very impudent pauling hat, yellow mixed domestic cloth coat, vest and pantaloons, jacket, black waistcoat and blue pantaloons.

Sandy is a mulatto, 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, wore a fur hat, much worn, dressed in a mixed northern homespun short jacket, and pantaloons of the same homespun trowsers.

Billy is very black, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, speaks quick, wore a fur hat, blue homespun short jacket, check shirt, blue homespun trowsers.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of these negroes, and their safe delivery in any jail, so that the subscriber may regain his property, or the above rewards will be given for securing either of them. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received.

Any information respecting them may be addressed to the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C. or to ROBERTSON, at Kenansville, N. C. or to

WILLIAM PEACOCK.
Montgomery.

August 29, 1825—30tf

Blanks for sale here.
And Printing, generally, executed with neatness and dispatch.